REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

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SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASSYRIA, 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. Howell, R. N. R., will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 11th July 1873, at 4 P.M.

	July 1873.		July 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave Pondicherry	24
,, Carwar	12	,, Madras	26
,, Cochin for Narrakal	16	,, Coconada	28
,, Alleppy	16	,, Vizagapatam	29
,, Tuticorin	18	,, Bimlipatam	29
,, Colombo	19	,, Gopalpore	30
,, Galle	20	,, False Point	31
,, Negapatam	23	Arrive CALCUTTA	Aug. 2

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, the Steamers will however visit these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Narakal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

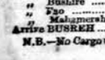
The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th July, 1873, at 2 P.M.

	July 1873.		August. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave BUSREH	4
,, Kurrachee	20	,, Fao	4
,, Guadur	21	,, Koweit	4
,, Muscat	23	,, Bushire	6
,, Bunder Abbas	25	,, Linga	10
,, Linga	27	,, Bunder Abbas	12
,, Bahrein	29	,, Muscat	14
,, Bushire	29	,, Guadur	16
,, Fao	31	,, Kurrachee	19
,, Mahgmerah	31	Arrive BOMBAY	22
Arrive BUSREH	Aug. 1		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Cotton, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 12th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 833 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Meredith, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON" LINE.
LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
TO LEAVE ABOUT 25TH JULY.

THE fine Steamer VIRAGO, 1,820 tons, 250 H.P., (nominal), has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers only, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board—

To LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

For passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, July 5, 1873.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste, via Suez Canal, on or about the 15th July 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 10th June 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave.

GENOA on the 24th, and of each month. BOMBAY on the 1st

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£16	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	8
Alexandria	38	25	10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st August 1873.
INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st September 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

J. & E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862 ; Paris, 1867 ; Silver Medal, Lima, 1872.
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Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal (Silver) for Perfumery."

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ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods ; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay. .....D. S. KEMP & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 11th July, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, 1,900 Tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 4th July 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 14th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GEELONG, (1,584 tons and 250 H.P.,) Captain G. J. Bardy, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 11th July.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th June 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE OF BARQUE MARIE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Auction Room, Meadow Street, No. 40, by order of the Consul of the Netherlands, on account of whom it may concern :—

The Barque Marie, bound from Bushire to Batavia, now lying in Bombay Harbour, built in Liverpool in the year 1847, of 548 Tons and copper-fasted, either together with all the inventory, consisting of boats, masts, sails, ropes, riggings, anchors, pumps, gigs, oars, tanks and all the other necessary stores belonging to the Barque or in separate lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

The above Barque Marie is now on view, from this day.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 11th July 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

At 1 P.M.

A Madras built Dog Cart.
A Bay Australian Gelding.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAW AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at their Rooms, a valuable stock of Law and Miscellaneous Books belonging to the estate of S. McCulloch, Esq., deceased

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the premises, the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Nizampoora Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and registered in the rent-roll of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2916 and 2618, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 40, and containing by admeasurement 222 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows ; that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Parsee Rustomjee Manockjee Baroccha, on or towards the west by the public road called Ghoga-ne Mohulla, on or towards the north by a sweepers' passage, and on or towards the south by the public road called Nizampoora Street.

BENNETT & Co

Bombay, 11th July 1873.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

This Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium, Old and young may take it at all hours and times with equal safety. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The monsoon alterations in the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I., East Indian Madras and Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Co.s' passenger time tables will be seen in the Guide.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
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Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
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Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
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N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
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Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co. ; J. and W. Watson & Co. ; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller ; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms ; Messrs. Cooper & Co. ; Adelphi and Hotel ; Byculla Hotel ; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.'
Alexandria.....D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore ..... "Spectator" Office.
Calcutta ..... Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora .....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee..... "Sindian" Press.
London .....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras ..... Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran.....Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund ..... "Observer" Office.
Poona .....Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co. ; and Royal Family Hotel.
Umballa.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

TO MERCHANTS, SHIPMASTERS, AND OTHERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to undertake the following on moderate terms, viz. :—

ANY WORK in connection with ACCOUNTS kept by DOUBLE or SINGLE ENTRY.
CORRESPONDENCE in ENGLISH and TWO FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

H. LEWIS.

Address—
18, Marine Street, Fort.

THE VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY (Limited) —NOTICE is hereby given, that the NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above COMPANY will be held at the Company's Office, Umjud Bagh, Breach, on MONDAY, the 21st July 1873, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following and any other business that may be brought before the Meeting :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report on the working of the Mills during the past season.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the current year, and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Broach, 7th July 1873.

THE ALBERT GINNING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above COMPANY will be held at the Company's Office, Umjud Bagh, Broach, on MONDAY, the 21st day of July 1873, at 5 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following and any other business that may be brought before the Meeting :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report on the working of the Mills during the past season.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the current year, and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Broach, 7th July 1873.

HOTELS.

THE "PRINCE OF WALES' HOTEL," No. 33, NATIVE INFANTRY LINES.

HAS

A RANGE OF NEWLY CONSTRUCTED BED-ROOMS, which are clean, roomy, airy, and centrally situated, near the W. L. Club.

CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE,
Proprietor "Prince of Wales' Hotel."

Poona, 29th June 1873

BYCULLA HOTEL,
(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Resident and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

Extensive Garden

Visitors arriving by train should book for Byculla Station, and NOT for Boree Bunder.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE

FOR SALE, a LOWMOOR IRON BOILER, 16 feet long, 4' 9" diameter, Flue 2' 3" diameter, complete, with all Fittings, and a Funnel 30 feet high.—Apply to Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Metal Mart.

Bombay, 28th June 1873.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4 ; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8 ; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 ; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

ALSO,

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

THE HAIR ! THE TEETH !

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE,
Re 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR,
Re 1-8, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 4-

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,
ABERDEEN,
AND
14, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON,

Would direct attention to their present stock of

SOUPS,	BACON,
FISH,	SAUSAGES,
JAMS,	OX TONGUES,
JELLIES,	PICKLES,
MARMALADE,	SAUCES, &c.

The BACON and SAUSAGES are now not only prepared by J. M. and Son, but the Pigs, being Bred and Fed by them, are of undoubted quality.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"RWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except cheap, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"RWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN, IMPORTERS OF OILMAN'S STORES AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS FROM THE FIRST ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL HOUSES.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

JUST LANDED EX S.S. VIRAGO.

FISH.—Anchovy, Caviare, Cod Roe, Crab, Eels, Haddock, Herrings, Lampreys, Lobsters, Mackerel, Oysters, Salmon, Sardines, Soles, Sprats, Trout, Turbot and Whitebait.

GAME AND POULTRY.—Duck and Peas, Fowl, Grouse, Hare, Partridge, Pheasant, Rabbit, and Venison.

GOOSE LIVER, ENTIRE (Foie Gras au Natural) supplies a very fine entree, at present largely used at the best Tables.

FRENCH PATES.—D'Alouettes, Becasses, Becassines, Caillos, Foie de Banard, Foie Gras, Grives, Lievre, Palombe, Perdreaux, Pigeon, et Volaile.

POTTED FISH.—Anchovy, Bloater, Crab, Lobster, and Salmon.

POTTED MEATS.—Beef, Ham, Strasburg, and Tongue.

YORKSHIRE PIES.—Game, Pork, and Veal, and Ham.

SAUSAGES.—Bologna, Oxford, and Truffled.

SOUPS.—Hare, Hotch Potch, Jullienne, Mock Turtle, Oxtail, Vegetable, &c.

MEAT ESSENCES.—Beef, Chicken, and Mutton.

PRESERVED FRESH MEATS.—Beef, Lamb, Mutton and Veal.

PRESERVED VEGETABLES.—Artichoke, Asparagus, Beans, Carrots, Mushrooms, Peas, Parsnips, Turnips, &c.

CHOCOLATE MENIER.—Sante, Sante Surfin, and Vanille.

FRUITS.—Crystallized, Brandied, and in Syrup.

TART FRUITS.—Apple, Apricot, Cherry, Branberry, Currant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry, Rhubarb, &c.

FRUIT, JAMS AND JELLIES.—Apricot, Currant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry, Strawberry, &c.

MARMALADES.—Orange and Quince.

BOTTLED JELLIES.—Calf's Foot, Lemon, Madeira, Noyeau, Orange and Punch, in Pints and Quarts.

PICKLES.—Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chow Chow, Gherkin, Imperial Hot, Mixed, Onion, Oriental, Piccalilli, and Walnut.

FISH SAUCES.—Anchovy, Lobster, Oyster, Shrimp, and Soy.

COOKING & TABLE SAUCES.—Beef Steak, Catsup, Harvey's, John Bull, King of Oudh, Madras Cayenne, Mogul, Reading, Royal Osborne, Sir Robert Peel, Soho, Soyer's Sultana, Tomata, &c., &c.

HOUSEHOLD STORES AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON SALE BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.

GENT'S BANIANS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Gauze Merino	Six. 14 0	16 0
Superfine Saxony	,, 10 0	21 0
Best Super A. & Co.'s	,, 25 0	28 0
Special-make, Shrinkless		
Summer Merino, medium substance	,, 31 0	35 0
Real India Gauze, warrnuted Half Silk	,, 40 0	45 0

GENT'S COTTON SOCKS. Double Feet and Heels.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton	Doz. 9 8	10 8
Super ,, ,,	,, 11 0	12 8
Fine Fancy Colours	,, 14 8	16 0
Extra Super ,,	,, 16 8	18 0
Best Fancy Stripes	,, 18 0	21 0
Best Lisle Thread	,, 25 0	28 0
Real Balbriggan	,, 28 0	32 0
KNICKERBOCKERS for Sportsmen	per pair. 4 12	5 8

PURE MERINO SOCKS. Soft and Shrinkless.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Plain Mixtures	Doz. 15 8	17 8
Super Drab or Fawn	17 8	19 8
Drab Fancy Stripes	17 8	19 8
Vecuna Merino, a new Introduction, very thin and comfortable	22 0	25 0
Stout Merino, Plain	19 0	21 0
,, Ribbed ,,	20 0	23 0

GENT'S DRAWERS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Dressed Cotton, Six	26 0	29 0
Fine Summer Merino	36 0	42 0
Fine Summer Merino with spliced Double S. ats for Riding	42 0	48 0
Stout Grey 'Shetland for Travellers	31 0	35 0
Bathing Drawers, per pair.	2 0	2 4

SLEEPING KIT.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Oxford Cloth, Cool and Absorbing	10 0	11 8
Best Wove Flanuel, Shrunk. This is a very Superior Article	17 0	19 0
Silk and Wool, a delightful Texture, in equal quantities, all the new Designs	17 8	19 8
Best Striped Cambric	6 8	7 8

PYJAMAS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Printed Cambric	six ... 16 8	18 0
Oxford Cloth	each... 4 12	5 8
Wove Flannel	each... 8 0	9 0

DRESSING GOWNS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Oxford Cloth	10 0	11 8
Wove Flannel	17 0	19 0
Fancy Stripes, with Wool Girdle	20 0	23 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

BILLIARD BALLS.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co. have just received a Consignment of the above, which are offered at the following prices :—

Set of 3 Balls, $2\frac{1}{4}$"	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	22
,, of 3 Balls, $2\frac{3}{16}$"	...	...	...	..	...	...	,,	27
,, of 16 Pyramid Balls, full size	...	...	...	...	...	...	,,	112
,, of 9 Pcol ,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	,,	72

The above are of the best quality, and made of AFRICAN IVORY.

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE STRICTLY FOR *CASH PAYMENTS*.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & CO.,
2 and 3, HUMMUM STREET.

MONSOON GOODS.

BY APPOINTMENT,
BADHAM AND COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS, &C., &C.

A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF SINGLE AND DOUBLE WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

LADIES' AND GENT'S SILK UMBRELLAS.

A LARGE STOCK OF COATINGS AND TROWSERINGS IN EVERY VARIETY OF MATERIAL.

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement sent post-free on application.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

TAYLOR & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
RAMPART ROW,
(NEARLY OPPOSITE THE NATIONAL BANK) BOMBAY.

MR. A. McM. TAYLOR, for many years Branch Manager to the late Firm of Thomson and Co., begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he has OPENED an ESTABLISHMENT as above. He would likewise solicit the patronage of the Constituents of the late Firm, assuring them that all Orders entrusted to his care will receive his best attention.

TAYLOR & Co.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
RAMPART ROW,
(Adjoining the P. and O. Co.'s Fort Office,) Bombay.

F. BRABY AND CO., LIMITED,
FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS,
VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN,
WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC ROOFING, SHEET AND PERFORATED ZINC,
WROUGHT IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.

Estimates submitted on application.

The Company having recently made large additions [to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude.

NOTICES.

FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 10TH JULY 1873.

There is no alteration in Exchange on London.

Government Securities are strongly held at our quotations.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.....1s. 10 15/16d. to 1s. 11d.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 11 1/16 to 1s 11¼d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11 3/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight.....1s. 10¼d.
Credit, do. .....1s. 10 14/16 to 1s. 10¾d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 10 13/16d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 10 5/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to 11/16d.
Do. demand 100 3/16
On Madras, 30 days' sight 99½
Do. demand..... 99½ to 15/16
On China Honor Bills, 60 days' sight, 220.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 111½
Four & half per cent. 106½
Four per cent. 104½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...105½
15 years' Debenture Loans 105½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years, do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872..... 84
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ..... 115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand..... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-8 6
Carolus 220
Mexican Dollars 208
Five-Francs Pieces 221½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf 16-11-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-12

FREIGHT REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING.

London — Cotton, Cases, Seeds ..... No ships.
Liverpool — Iron Ships Cotton ..... £1 17s. 6d.; Wooden Ships ,, ... £1 17s. 6d.; Myrabolams ..... £1 15s. 0d. nominal; Oair bdls ..... £0 15s. 0d. nominal; Seeds ..... £1 15s. 0d.
Havre ... — Cotton, Coffee ..... No sh'p.
Overland Steamers—
Venice ..... £2 10s. 0d. nominal.
Trieste ..... £2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ..... £2 10s. 0d. nominal.
Havre Cotton ..... £2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Bues Canal ... — Wheat ..... £2 5s. 0d.; Seed ..... £2 5s. 0d.; Cotton ..... £2 5s. 0d.
China ... — Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 20 to 25 per ton. Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nom. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	85
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,430
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	776½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Rec. Issue	101½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281½	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nil.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C...	180
20,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	116
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8/10	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	239
.....	£20	10 9/10	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13 10/20	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£25	19 6/20	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

6,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.....	1 570
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Freve Land & Pier Co. Ld.	98
750	2,000	2,000	30p.c.	Mazagon Land	915 xd
1,000	1,000	all	18p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	450

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.c.	Albert Mills Co.....	2,000
500	1,250	all	50p.c	Alexandra Spinning	1,450
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,730
300	2,000	all		Bhowanuggur M. & P. Co.	1,600
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,300
900	1,000	all	40*	Bombay United	1,155
2,400	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	245
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,675
150	2,000	all	100p.c	Great Eastern	2,300
752	1,000	all	...	Jeeraj Ballo Mills	1,190
2,500	1,000	all	40p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,275
990	1,000	a.	10 p.c	Morarjee Spinning	1,350
800	2,500	all	50p.c	Oriental	3,275
850	2,500	4 (	16p.c	Royal	2,350
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,300

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,850
200	2,000	1,100	150do	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	775
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	215
150	12,000	11,000	100p.c	Apollo Press Co.....	6,400
200	2,000	all	200p.c	Bombay Press Co.....	1,400
200	500	all	50 p.c	Do New.....	325
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.c	Broach Cotton Co	775
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	1,100
500	1,500	all	40	Colaba Press Co.....	5,300
350	500	all	250p.c	East India Press Co.....	2,400
150	3,000	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.....	5,400
300	1,500	1,500	75 p.c	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	625
200	1,000	all	200 p.c	French Press Co	710
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.c	Hydraulic Press Co.....	2,300
200	5,000	1,487	75 p.c	Imperial Press Co	800
200	800	350	425 p.c	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	720
125	2,500	all	250 p.c	Prince of Wales Press....	1,900
200	1,500	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	400
600	850	750	135 p.c	Scinde Press Co.....	460
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,075
225	2,000	1,000	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,100
150	850	all	8 p.c	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,650
450	...	...	...	Volkart United Press Co.	1,950

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,350
1,000	50	all	4½ p.c	Bombay Gas Company ...	68
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld...	150
2,150	200	100	7 p. c.	Malabar Company Ld...	100
1,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co. ..	25
2,000	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	405
2,000	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co ...	25

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of Dividend.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China.....	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '68	Central Bank.....	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula.....	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

There has been no change in the state of the market, and prices remain quite unaltered. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

730 pieces Grey Shirtings 40 in. 20 yds. 7 lbs. at Rs. 4 10 0
500 ,, ,, ,, 45 in. 20 yds. 6 ,, at ,, 4 3 0
500 ,, ,, ,, 45 in. 20 yds. 9 ,, at ,, 6 6 0
1,800 ,, ,, Mulmulams 32 in. 24 yds. 3 ,, at ,, 2 2 3
800 pieces Black & W. Prints 24 in. 28 yds. at ,, 2 15 0

COTTON.

A very small business continues to be done since some days back, and prices are gradually drooping Purchasers show no disposition to operate, and consequently we have only a few purchases to report. A decline of one rupee per candy has taken place yesterday. The following are our closing quotations :—

Oomrawuttee ..... at Rs. 194 to Rs. 195
Akote ..... at ,, 198 to ,, 200
Broach M. G. ..... at ,, 205 to ,, 212
Hingunghaut ..... at ,, 215 to ,, 220
Dholleras & Bhowanggur ..... at ,, 190 to ,, 193
Sawgimed ..... at ,, 196 to ,, 198
Compta & Vingoria ..... at ,, 182 to ,, 183

The following purchases have taken place yesterday :—

25 candies Wudwan ..... at Rs. 193
125 ,, ,, ... at ,, 192
25 ,, Shreegaum ..... at ,, 195
25 ,, Oomrawuttee ..... at ,, 194
25 ,, Karanjo ..... at ,, 194

YARNS.

15,000 lbs. Water No. 30's ..... at 11 ¼ as. per lbs.
3,600 Turkey Red No. 30's to 60's ..... at 28 ,,

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Benedetto M	Cialdi.....	Put back from sea.
10	Abyssinia (s)	Gray	Calcutta, June 17.

DEPARTURE.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Hydroe	Ashton	Madras.

The Schooner Africa, Ramthanpt, to Zanzibar, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

July 7 Arcot (s) .....Bombay.

DEPARTURE.

July 7 Oriental .....Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.

July ARRIVALS.
7 Statesman (s) .....Vallant .....Hongkong, June 17.
Buckinghamshire ...Pain .....Melbourne, May 3.
Goshawk .....Davies .....Rangoon, June 10.

DAILY IMPORTS.—10TH JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Virgo (s), 5 cases envelopes, Meyajee Budroodin; 16 hogsheads beer, Muncherjee & Eduljee Bezonjee; 10 cases papers, Cassim Abdoolrehamon; 20 cases sodawater cooks, Pallonjee Nowrjeebhoy's son; 25 cases oilmanstones, Bolton & Co; 6 cases medicine, 11 cases salad oil, 2 cases hair oil, 9 cases castor oil, and 9 cases confectionery, Momedally Abdoolally; 2 cases paper, Ellias Allana.

Elgin (s), 8 bales papers, Bombay Gazette Office.

DAILY EXPORTS.—10TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Travancore (s), 197 bags linseed, Finlay Scott & Co.

Virgo (s), 200 cwts horns, Peerbhoy, Damjee; 7½ bales cotton, J C Bushby & Co; 51 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co; 38 casks mother of pearl shells, Stearns Hobart & Co; 100 cases cowries, Mathoordass Khetsey & Co.

William Woodbury, 60 bales wool, Kessowjee Punchan.

Centurion, 50 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.

Elzano, 100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co; 200 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Travancore (s), 185 pieces and 4 bundles E teeth, Adomjee Peerbhoy; 24 bundles E teeth, Currimbhoy Ebram.

FOR TRIESTE.

Arctusa (s), 116 casks cocoanut oil, Volkart Brothers; 170 bales cotton, A Blaschock & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Travancore (s), 1,000 bags pepper, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Travancore (s), 2 bundles shalls Ahmedbhai Yoosufsha; 2 bundles shawls, Abdool Cader Sedick; 4 packages silk, David Sassoon & Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong (s), 1 case coral, N J Abraham; 30 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 100 bales cotton, Hajee Essac Ellias; 15 chests opium, Dorabjee Byramjee Futtakia; 11 chests opium, Ramdass Khimjee & Co; 20 chests opium N N Talatee; 8½ chests opium, Vituldass Muncharam; 5 chests opium, Bhoychund Joomkha; 11 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co; 75 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 9 chests opium, Himutram Hurdewdass; 25 chests opium, Jairaghboy Peerbhoy; 15 chests opium, R Dhunjeeshaw & Co; 20 chests opium, Hajarecmull Nursingdass; 26 chests opium, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy & Co; 36 chests opium Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 32 chests opium, N J Abraham; 14 chests opium, Nathooram Johareemull; 6½ chests opium, Ganeslall Sobsgmull; 6 chests opium, Kurmookroy Gunshamdass; 30½ chests opium, Tarachund Gunshamdass; 77 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 174 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Geelong (s), 7 chest's opium, Vithuldass Muncharam; 11½ chests opium, Hajarecmull Nursingdass; 21 chests opium, R Dhunjeeshaw; 8 chest's opium, Himutram Herdewdass; 25 chests opium, Vaneehund Jeeta; 9½ chests opium, Johannull Hurdewdass; 17 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co; 12 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 31 chests opium, E J Abraham; 13 chests opium, Gungalux Sajooram; 6 chests opium, Napechund Nawrunray; 28 chests opium, B & A Hormusjee; 11 chests opium, Chunilall Dulcharam; 5 chests opium, Ganeslall Sobhagmull.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 9.

Way, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Saugor.
O'Leary, Sub-Conductor, Bengal Army, from leave, from England.
Smith, Lieutenant, 56th Regiment, for Examination in High Standard, from Poona.
Brereton, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, to join, from England.
Penn, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Aden.
Wyndham, Captain, 83rd Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Gibbs, Lieutenant, 83rd Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 10.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut A E O Cotton, R E, Asst Ex Engr, Lower and Central Sind, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, on medical certificate.

Capt H H Lee, R E, Ex Engr, Canara, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on private affairs, from 19th May last.

Lieut W H F Sorell, R A, Comdg No. 1 Company N Arty, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure.

Lieut-Col S C Milford, S C, is allowed furlough to the Colonies and Europe for two years, from date of departure in September next.

It is notified, in supersession of G O No 484 of 1868, that only such Second Class Passengers shall be embarked on board H M's Indian Troop Ships as can be berthed in the cabin set apart for their use in each of those vessels. All others must be provided with passages on other vessels.

With reference to G O No 7 of 1868, Col (Major-General) Henry Forster, C B, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, is admitted to Colonel's allowances from the 12th June 1873, vice Major-General C Lucas, deceased.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bombay S C with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India :—

Lieut Thomas Hope, of the 18th Hussars, 2nd Squadn Subn 2nd Regt, Sind Horse, 16th May 1872.

Lieut Edward Decdes Newnham Smith, of the 18th Hussars, 2nd Squad Subn 3rd Regt, Sind Horse, 27th June 1872.

Lieut Edward Chamier Kellie, of the 2nd Batn, 16th Foot, 2nd Wing Subn 23rd Regt N L I, 27th June 1872.

Capt T M Ward, S C, Asst Supdt, Mysore Rev Survey, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, from date of departure in August next.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The notification published at page 687 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 23rd May 1872, appointing Capt L. Russell to act as Second Political Asst in Kattywar on his return to duty, is cancelled.

Capt H. L. Nutt will, as a temporary measure, continue to act as Second Political Asst until further orders.

Capt Russell will revert to his own appointment as Third Political Asst and Mr. H. F. Aston, C S., will be attached for the present as Supernumerary Assistant to the Political Agent.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provision of Sec 17 of Act X. of 1872 (The Criminal Procedure Code) the Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. R. Naylor, Ag Senior Asst Judge and Session Judge of Poona for the detached section of Sholapore, to be also a Joint Sessions Judge at Sholapore for the disposal of such cases as the Session Judge of Poona may make over to him for trial.

Under the provisions of Sec 17 of Act X. of 1872 (the criminal Procedure Code) the Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. S. N. Tagore, Aeg Senior Assistant Judge and sessions Judge of Belgaum for the detached station of Kulludghee, to be also a Joint Sessions Judge at Kulludghee for the disposal of such cases as the Sessions Judge of Belgaum may make over to him for trial.

Under the provisions of Section 3 of Act II of 1869 the Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E V Stace to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay, other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr C Mapp was substantive pro tem Supdt of the Yerrowda Jail from the date of the death of Mr. Fernandez to the date on which Capt Macnaghten assumed charge of the said appointment.

Capt W T Brown assumed charge of the Office of District Supdt of Police, Ratnagherry, on 27th June 1873, at 11-30 AM.

Mr Satyendranath Tagore assumed charge of the Office of Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Kulludghee on 30th June 1873, before office hours.

Mr Shripad Babajee Thakur Supernumerary Asst Collr in the District of Surat, is appointed to be a Magis of the Third Class under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872.

Mr A W Crawley-Boevey, Actg Asst Resident at Baroda, is appointed to be a Mag of the First Class, under Section 37 of Act X of 1872, in the Broach District, to enable him to dispose of Railway cases arising between the Mylee River and Palej Station inclusive.

Mr Boevey is also appointed, under Sec 35 of Act X of 1872, to be a Mag of the District within the limits of the Cantonment of Baroda.

Mr C B Izon to act as Joint Judge in the Tanna District until further orders.

Rao Saheb Partabrai Wullud Jaichandrai Lulwani, Muktiarkar of Sakra, in the District of Kurrachee, is appointed to be a Mag of the Second Class under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872, and is invested with the following additional powers :—

Power to hold inquests (Sec 135).

Power to entertain complaints and receive police reports in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try (Sec 141.)

Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c (Sec 518).

Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance (Sec 519).

Azum Gopal Venayek, Probationary Mamlutdar of the Peint State, in the District of Nassik, is appointed to be a Mag of the Third Class under Section 37 of Act X of 1872, and is invested with the following additional powers :—

Power to hold inquests (Sec 135).

Power to entertain complaints of offences in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try (Sec 141).

Power to issue orders to prevent obstruction, &c (Sec 518).

Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance (Sec 519).

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadoor Sadashoo Morosvar, Daftardar to the Collr of Tanna, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and thirteen days, from the 26th May last.

Mr C Wilkinson to act as Inspr-in-Chief under the Cotton Frauds Act during the absence of Major A T Moore, V C.

Mr H K Disney Asst Supdt, Rev Survey, in charge Railway Demarcation office, is allowed subsidiary leave of absence from the 12th to 18th inst, to enable him to appear before the Medical Board, prior to his obtaining leave to England.

Mr H M Grant, Asst Settlement Officer, Poona and Nassick Rev Survey, is allowed one year's furlough to Europe under Sec 7, Supplement P of the Civil Leave Code, from date of departure from Bombay. Mr Grant has also been allowed thirty days' subsidiary leave under Section 10, from the 1st instant.

Messrs Gibson and Gavin, Asst Conservators of Forests, Third Grade, have been posted to Tanna as Assts to the District Forest Officer, and joined their appointments the former on 27th Sept 1872 and the latter on 18th January last.

Mr Shrepad Babajee Thakur to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Surat.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following temporary arrangements made by the Commr in Sind, on the appointment of Major Boulton to act as Judge of Kurrachee, vice Captain Grant, absent on privilege leave, and on the departure from Sind of Mr. H E M. James, Acting First Class Deputy Collr :—

Mr. S W Tyndall, Second Class, to act as First Class Depy Collr, during the time Major Boulton may be acting as Judge of Kurrachee, or until further orders.

Capt E W Trevor, Second Class, to act as First Class Deputy Collr on the departure of Mr E James to Bombay, until the arrival of the latter's successor.

Mr. D B Crawford, Third Class, to act as Second Class, in place of Mr. Tyndall.

Mr. J M Graves, Third Class, to act as Second class, in place of Capt Trevor.

Mr. B Giles, Supernumerary, to act as Third Class, in place of Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Purunmal walad Khubechund, acting Supernumerary, to act as Third Class, in place of Mr. Graves.

Mr. A D Pollen, C S, was allowed subsidiary leave from 7th to 16th Feb last, under Sec 15 (b), Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. W M Fletcher, Asst Supt, Rev Survey, Poona and Nassike, to act as a temporary measure, as Asst Settlement Officer, vice Mr. H M Grant, who has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 8 of the Registration Act, No. VIII. of 1871, to make the following appointments of Inspectors of Registration Offices, with effect from the 15th instant, and to publish the following Rules for the guidance of such Inspectors :—

Mr. Henry Alexander Luxa to be an Inspector of the First Grade, and to have charge of the Division comprising the Districts of Khandeish, Tanna, Nassick, and Ahmednuggur.

Mr. Duttatraya Gunesh Burve to be an Inspector of the Second Grade, and to have charge of the Division comprising the Districts of Kulludghee, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Canara.

Mr. Herjeerwandass Narandass to be an Inspector of the Third Grade, and to have charge of the Division comprising the Districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Punch Mahals, Broach, and Surat.

Mr. Mudhoosoodhun Balcrishna to be an Inspector of the Fourth Grade, and to have charge of the Division comprising the Districts of Ahbaug, Poona, Sholapore, Sattara, and Ratnagherry.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut A. E. O. Cotton, R. E., having vacated his appointment by proceeding on furlough, his services are placed at the disposal of the Military Department from the date of embarkation, viz, 4th July 1873.

(Irrigation Branch.)

Mr. E. G. Davies is appointed Ex Eng Sukkur Canal, and Mr. J. G. Single is appointed Asst Exer in the Bigaree Division.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Govind R. Bhagvat, Head Master, Ahmednuggur High School, was allowed two months' leave on medical certificate, from the 17th Feby last.

Mr. Govind R. Bhagvat, Head master, Ahmednuggur High School, has been allowed three months' sick leave, with effect from the 23rd June 1873.

Mr. N. V. Sathe has been appointed to act during Mr. Bhagvat's absence.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	July 11 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 19 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	,, 16 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
China	,, 14 ...	4-30 P.M. ...	No after packet.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	,, 11 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the Monsoon on Fridays, at 5 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	9 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Notice is hereby given, that under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; a 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 11-30 A.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 4-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at MESSRS. TREACHER & CO.'S, or MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & CO.'S, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ON

Chintamun *alias* Tattiasshib, was kept in close custody by one of the sentries posted at Gunputtee's Temple from 8 A.M. to 1 P.M. It appears that His Highness went to Gunputtee's Temple to offer prayers, but when he was about to return, the sentry would not allow him to leave, but detained him in custody. This illegal confinement of His Highness was reported to the kharbaree, who at once proceeded to the temple and got him released. We are not in a position to state the reason of the sentry confining His Highness, who, it appears, is his own master. We give the story as we got it, and cannot say how far it is true. Strange things have certainly been done at Sanglee, as it must be in the recollection of our readers that not long ago Mr. Narain Balcristna Chitlay *alias* Rowjee Bhajeekur was illegally confined and illtreated.—*Id.*

FOOTBALL.

LAST night the first grand match of the season—Public Schools against The World—was brought to an ignominious and speedy termination by the heavy rain which began to fall shortly after play was commenced. The World numbered most, but so far as the game went it was in favour of the Public Schoolmen, who, however, have chiefly to thank for this the advantageous wind which blew at their backs and in the face of their enemies. The match will probably be resumed on Monday. The crowd of spectators was immense.

HIGH COURT.—11TH JULY.

[Before the Hon Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

247-72—Jefferson and Payne—Hajee Vurreen Hajee &c. and others v Nanbai, widow—Tyabjee and Sayani. (Part heard).

334-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mungesh Raghunath v Fatmabebee widow—Dadiba.

291-72—Jefferson and Payne—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee C. and others v Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Leathes, Crawford and Bovey.

335-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Fatmabebee and another v Nunnesahebee widow—In person.

555-72—Dallas and Lynch—Dhunsookdas Jadunroy and others v Hazareemull Ruttonchund — Leathes, Crawford and Bovey.

533-72—P Dinshaw—Shungaree v Hunsa Poma—Jefferson and Payne.

874-72—J C Cama—Sormul Ramjus v Goculdas Khoobshadas—Chalk and Turner.

633-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Jeze Francisco de Souza v Navalbai widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

615-72—Ghandibhoy—Navasbai widow and others v Curseljee Desabhoy—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile (Part heard).

405-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Thucker Lucka Lowa v A Desabhoy Moonshi—Janardhun.

291-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Thucker Lodha Lowa v Chundrabhagabai widow—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

55-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Jadawbai, widow, v Manockchund Lobchund—Dallas and Lynch.

563-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Lulloobhoy Bapoobhoy v Mancooverbai widow—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

948-70—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Joharimul Dulsookroy v Gopalrao Mynal—Tyabjee and Sayani and P Cawasjee.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

493-72—Ardaseer Framjee—Hormusjee Nusserwanjee v. the Commercial Bank Corporation—Craigie, Lynch and Owen. (Part heard)

552-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—Moorjee Poonja v Damodhur Madhowjee—Tyebjee and Snyani.

601-72—In person—Velloo Gunsjee v Jeewabai, widow—Remington, Hore, and Langley.

690-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Tyabjee and Co v Narrondas Runchordas and others—Jefferson and Payne.

681-72—Jefferson and Payne—Waljee Muddonjee v H Fazonjee—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass.

427-70—Tyabjee and Sayani—C Hyder Ally and Co v H Thurur & Co—P Cowasjee.

321-71—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Bai Meherbai widow v Khoja Allybhoy Somejee—Manisty and Fletcher.

507-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Bai Jeevee v Soondeejee Govindjee—Remington, Hore and Langley.

618-71—P Cawasjee—Dhenoor Jeewanee v Fazulla Cassumbhoy—Tyabjee and Sayani,

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. TRAVANCORE, Captain C. H. Eastley, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers :—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr and Mrs Rich Morgan — Mr E J A Lownds
Mrs Lever and child — Mr A Macombe
Captain Hughes — Lieut J H Curtin
Captain E Gillet — Lieut J H Harman
Mr R S Dallas

FOR BRINDISI.

Lieut C F Massy — Mr A Bons
Mr Hughes — Mr David
Mr and Mrs Hurrichund Chintamon, two children, and two servants — Miss McDougal & two servants
Mr C Pouracyee — Captain Wyndham.

FOR VENICE.

Mr J Stone — Mr E M George
Mr H Reinhold — Mr Carry
Mr and Mrs H F Storey — Captain G A Way
Mr Hot — Mr C Bell.
Mr F Bross

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SCHOONER AFRICA, 255 tons, Captain R. A. V. T. Ramthappt, will sail to-day for Zanzibar with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE BARQUE BENEDETTO M, 658 TONS, Captain G. Cialdi, which sails on the 2nd instant for Diamond Island in ballast put back on the 8th instant on account of hard gale with heavy squalls.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. ABYSSINIA, 717 tons, Captain A. Gray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta (June 17th) with the following cargo from Calcutta :—1,842 bags rice, 627 bags sugar, 100 bags cutlie, 25 bundles gunnies, 1 case marino, 3 bales broadcloth, 14 coils Manila rope, 5 bales jute, 6 packages cloth, 21 blocks tin, 3 cases telegraph stores, 3 baskets cardamoms, and 2 cases sundries, From Negapatam—30 bags pepper-roots and 12 cases cheroots. From Coconada—22 cases cheroots and 6 cases turbans. From Madras—15 cases indigo, 17 bales twist, 3 bags rice, 1 bag pepper, and 3 cases furniture. From Colombo—1 case sundries. From Cannanore—4 cases sundries and 1 package towels. From Carwar—91 bales cotton and 38 cross bars; and 12 packages for transhipment for different ports. She brought Mr. Gough and two deck passengers.

THE COLABA COMPANY (LIMITED).

RIOTOUS MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the registered office of the company, in Elphinstone Circle, on Wednesday afternoon. Proceedings commenced promptly at 2 o'clock, Mr. E. M. Fogo, partner in Messrs. Remington and Co., occupied the chair. There was a large attendance of shareholders. The business before the meeting was to consider and pass resolutions upon a proposal for the erection of a spinning and weaving mill on the company's property at Colaba, at a cost of about ten lakhs of rupees and the method in which the additional capital necessary (about five lakhs) should be raised.

The Chairman rose and spoke in favour of the erection of the mill. He said the number of factories for cotton, jute, etc., in Bombay was likely to increase, and that some would undoubtedly be built in Colaba. It was even likely that the company would be asked to lease land for them, but whether their land were taken up or not, the company could not but be benefited by the attraction of perhaps five or six hundred work people near their property, and the eventual formation of a bazaar there. Here he (the speaker) would remark that those who felt inclined would do well to lay out their money in providing accommodation in proximity of a large accession of workpeople in the locality. With regard to the prospects of profit from the erection of a mill by the company, the speaker thought these were good. Some people were inclined to think that there was a danger of more mills being erected than would be required in Bombay. He thought that danger, if it existed at all, was a long way off. The demand for Bombay-made piece-goods promised to be an increasing one. The exports of the last few years showed that the demand had been steadily increasing, and it would probably increase at a greater rate if there were more mills in Bombay. Bombay possessed advantages, which made it the natural market for supplying, not only this, but also the sister presidencies. It was situated near where the raw material was grown; and it had labour of the requisite kind at its disposal. Indeed, even China had begun to find that she could obtain a certain kind of twist more cheaply from Bombay than from Europe. So that, in truth, Bombay had been rather slow in meeting all the demands made upon it; the reason being that we yet possessed too few mills. It was also a fact, proved by experience, that an increase in the supply of country-made piece-goods had a marked effect in enlarging the demand for them. The site selected for the proposed mill presented unquestionable advantages :—The building material and the machinery could be brought to the spot by water; it was close to the cotton market; there was a good road to the bazaar; coal could be brought to the place and landed at little expense; there was also easy railway communication; and, an important consideration, there was an abundant supply of water for steam-engine condensing purposes. So that the company which erected and worked a mill on the site indicated would save many expenses which other mill-owners were obliged to incur, and would thus be in a position for making larger profits. The estimated cost of the undertaking had been based on a specification received from England six months ago, when coal and iron were at their dearest; so there was a reasonable prospect that it would prove an over-estimate. At any rate, the speaker could assure the shareholders that no effort would be spared by the directors to carry out the work as cheaply as was consistent with efficiency. The cost of the machinery was estimated at Rs. 5,74,000 and the cost of the building at Rs. 3,25,000; so that the total amount of *ten* lakhs left about one lakh which would be employed in the working of the mill.

Mr. Framjee Nanabhoy—You have already told me Rs. 2,10,000 for building, and here you say Rs. 3,25,000.

The Chairman—I would rather not be interrupted and will explain as I go on.

Mr. Framjee Nanabhoy—I am not interrupting. You first told me Rs. 2,10,000 and here you say Rs. 3,25,000.

A scene of confusion now occurred, and when order was restored, the Chairman explained that the first estimate (made by an engineer) was Rs. 2,75,000. Here he was interrupted by a shout from Mr. Framjee that it was not Rs. 2,75,000, but Rs. 2,10,000; which the latter repeated several times. Then the Chairman went on to explain that it was usual for additional items of expenditure to occur after a first estimate, and that it was proper to err on the safe side and leave a margin. He went on to say that there was still an advantage to be mentioned which the new mill would enjoy. Of late very great improvements had been effected in machinery, by which fuel and working power were much economized: so that the proposed mill could suffer from the competition of none of the old-established ones. As to the question of profits, it would be idle to speculate on the prospect of earning every year a sum equal to that made at present by the other mills in Bombay. But the company was entitled to look for very fair gains; and certainly it would have advantages over many other spinning and weaving companies. Still there was always the possibility of unforeseen occurrences lessening the profits. He (the speaker) hoped fully that there would be no return of circumstances which would make a scarcity of cotton one of the contingencies to be looked for. On the contrary, there was every chance that the price of the staple would go down. But as some estimate of probable profits would reasonably be expected, he would say (not as his own idea, but as an estimate,) that if the company had the mill to-day, its gains, based upon the present earnings of the best managed concerns in Bombay would be 15 per cent, which would give for 10 lakhs of rupees Rs. 1,50,000; to which, adding Rs. 12,000, the amount payable as 4 per cent. on Government paper, and Rs. 1,40,000 would remain to be divided among the shareholders, being Rs. 35 per share. The speaker then said that it was incumbent that no opportunity of increasing the revenue of the company should be neglected. He hoped the resolution would be passed by a very large majority. He feared he could not look for unanimity on this point among the shareholders; but he hoped no one would oppose the measure merely on the ground that additional capital was wanted. He hoped those who had any objections to the proposed schemes would be moderate and temperate in their language. If any shareholder who had an objection to the erection of the mill, had committed his ideas in writing to the directors, they would have given them every consideration; that was a much better course than to send anonymous letters to the newspapers.

Mr. Muncherjee Banajee—I wish to ask how the five lakhs are to be raised?

The Chairman—Several proposals have been made: and it requires to be considered how——

Mr. Banajee—I don't press the question.

Mr. Framjee Nanabhoy—Well, I press the question. Mr. Muncherjee has too many friends here.

Mr. Brooks here rose to remonstrate with Mr. Framjee, but his words were drowned in hisses against Mr. Framjee.

Mr. Framjee Nanabhoy (looking round him)—What is this? Hiss, hiss" for? (To Mr. Brooks) Sit down. You have no right to speak.

Mr. Brooks—I speak as a shareholder.

Mr. Framjee Nanabhoy—You have no right to speak here. (Confusion.)

The Chairman—Each of the plans proposed has been fully considered by the directors. One was to reserve Rs. 125 per share under the constitution of the new company. A second was to raise the five lakhs by debentures on the security of the company. Another plan was to set aside a certain sum from the dividends of this and future years: the five lakhs would not be required all at once; perhaps none this year at all. Of these plans, the first had the strong recommendation that by it the payment of interest would be avoided. It was suggested that all the shareholders were unable to pay the call, but he (the speaker) thought those who could not find Rs. 125 could easily raise the amount on the security of their shares. The second plan was favoured by many of the shareholders. It would be an easy plan if capitalists and the company could agree about the rate of interest. There would also have to be a sinking fund to pay off the debt——Rs. 50,000 a year would pay it off in 14 years. Lastly, there was the third plan, which appeared not to be understood by all the shareholders. The Chairman concluded by saying that he considered the plan most to the interests of the shareholders, was for them to raise the money themselves.

The Chairman had no sooner taken his seat than Mr. Framjee Nanabhoy said :—Supposing there are no profits from the mill, who is then to pay the borrowed money? All these propositions are nothing. You only want to borrow other people's money and make yourselves rich.

This remark was instantly followed by an uproar. Several persons rose to their feet, but could not get a hearing. In the confusion Mr. Brooks was heard to say that if Mr. Framjee did not adopt a different tone, he would have to be turned out by the police. Mr. Framjee replied that he could not be turned out.

For a full hour after this the proceedings were as riotous and disorderly as ever were witnessed at a similar meeting of native shareholders. Only two resolutions of any importance required to be put to the meeting, and the majority of the shareholders would at once have voted in favour of them; but the directors were opposed by several agitators who kept up interruptions with the determined purpose of preventing the motions being carried. After many attempts, the following resolution was put to the meeting, Mr. Dinshaw Brocha seconding it with the qualifying clause "as a new project of the Company":—That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that a spinning and weaving mill be erected on the Company's property at Colaba.

Before a hand could be raised Mr. Framjee Nanabhoy called out "Where is the money to come from?" and would not listen to the explanation that that was to form the subject of another resolution. He repeated several times that there were already too many mills in Bombay, and that this was but the beginning of a speculation-mania like that of 1864. He then raised a laugh by adding that the directors' project was "to get life members and ruin poor people." He declined repeated invitations to stand on his feet and make a speech, saying that he was "not a good speaker nor a good *grammatist*." At length he rose up and said a few words. Then Mr. Dinshah, the seconder of the resolution, made a very earnest and conciliatory address, pointing out that over and above the advantages detailed by the Chairman, the mill promised to yield nearly four times the 4½ per cent. which the shareholders were at present getting for their money; and that supposing it did not yield more than 8 per cent., even that would be a most profitable investment. (Applause, followed by opposition from Mr. Framjee, and uproar.) A shareholder next moved an amendment that the proposal be rejected, which was immediately seconded by Mr Framjee and put to the meeting. But not one hand was raised, which excited some mirth.

Mr. Framjee Nanabhoy :—They are all combined beforehand. This is a canvassed meeting.

The original resolution was then put to the meeting and about two-thirds of the shareholders voted in favour of it.

Mr. Framjee Nanabhoy: Are these all eligible voters? (Confusion.)

To satisfy everybody, the amendment was now again put to the meeting, and this time the mover, the seconder, and *three* others raised their hands. (Applause.)

The Chairman now read the three plans for raising the money, and after they had been explained in Gujerattee, invited the meeting to express its opinion on them. Anything like an approach to order ceased from this time. Some were in favour of the first plan, but wished the call to be made by instalments; others were in favour of borrowing; others wanted the mill to be constructed on a less costly scale; while Mr. Framjee Nanabhoy's party, discounting the very idea of anything but ruin accruing from the mill, were opposed to all plans for raising the money. The excitement and noise baffled description. At one time as many as six speakers were on their feet at once, each trying to make himself heard above the din that rose from the whole body of shareholders, who were shouting to each other without rising from their seats. One man left the room in disgust, when several others called out that he was off to sell his shares! English was dropped altogether and every one spoke in Goojerattee. A Hindoo broker who was vehemently opposed to any plan by which, as he said, the dividends would be diminished, and who wanted only a weaving and not a spinning mill erected, proved outand-out the most effective orator. Indeed, after he had made his shout, Mr. Framjee became comparatively quiet, and only saw that his new champion got full swing. Once, when the latter was declaiming with unrivalled energy, the Chairman, who had been rapping long on the table with his knuckles, caught up a heavier instrument and gave a knock which brought him to a dead pause. But in a moment Mr. Framjee gave his arm a shake, saying "Go on, go on; it is a fair proposal," and the clamour continued louder than ever. At last, Mr Muncherjee Banajee gave matters a turn by proposing—"That the addition of a mill not exceeding the five lakhs necessary for the erection of the spinning and weaving mills be raised by debentures or loans, at not more than 5 per cent., and that Rs. 10 per share be deducted out of the future annual dividends, until the debt be paid off."

This was met by Mr Framjee's party with derisive jeers as the "no dividend ten rupees' profit" scheme; and when, after a multitude of other resolutions had been moved and a few of them seconded, this one was seconded by Mr N. M. Wadia, the Hindoo affected to encourage the voting by calling out in Goojerattee "All who want Rs. 10 per annum lift up their hands."

Mr. Banajee's resolution was carried by a large majority.

A formal resolution that the company should be wound up and reconstituted with a more extended field of business, was carried with some difficulty, as few of the shareholders could be got to understand the meaning of such a procedure.

The meeting closed at 5 o'clock with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, who had done his very utmost, in the face of the rudest insults, to preserve order.

THE GREAT PARSEE TOWERS OF SILENCE RIOT CASE.

FOURTH DAY.

THE trial of this case was resumed yesterday at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court before Mr. Justice Green and the common jury. The fifty prisoners were accommodated in chairs placed within and around the railing which constitutes the dock. As on the previous days of the trial, there was a large crowd, chiefly of Parsees, collected in Court. Mr. Ferguson, with Mr. Inverarity, instructed by the acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Anstey, Mr. Starling, Mr. Maybew, Mr. Leith, Mr. Branson, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Messrs. Chalk and Turner, Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, and Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, defended the prisoners.

Mr. Pearse, the juryman who was ill on a previous day, was in his seat, apparently well; and nothing more was said about him.

Mr. Anstey drew the Court's attention to the case Queen v. Webb which he had cited on the preceding evening. He said it was really the Queen v. Webb and Martin; and it was a case in which it was held that a view might be granted to a jury even after a summing-up. It was necessary that an application for a view should be made by the jury; and in this case the foreman had, on behalf of the jury, applied for a view.

Mr. Justice Green said he had been upon the ground; and he thought it would be impossible for the jury, if they went there, to understand what they saw without remarks made to them. Remarks were made to his Lordship whilst he was there. This was a point on which his Lordship wanted to satisfy himself, and he thought no advantage would be gained in granting a view at present. It might be granted after the summing-up, but at present he saw no advantage in granting it.

Mr. Anstey—My Lord, it is my duty to bring to your Lordship's notice that after the prisoners' numbers were shifted this morning, agreeably with your Lordship's permission, the jemadar in charge of the case came into Court and took a note of their shifted position and numbers. My informant is the secretary of the Parsee Punchayet.

Mr. Justice Green—The jemadar is not in the witness-box, and the position of the men may be changed again, if you wish.

Mr. Ferguson—The jemadar came into Court for a minute, left the bundle of sticks, which are in his charge, and walked away.

Mr. Anstey—But he was ordered to be out of Court, and I apply that he may be kept out.

Mr. Justice Green—You can ask him any questions when he is in the box. At present I cannot accept the statement of the secretary of the Parsee Punchayet or any other person.

Mr. Joseph McDermott was recalled, and his cross-examination by Mr. Anstey was continued as follows :—

I was asking you yesterday of a promise—whether it was kept or not—that had been made on the first day to produce the poles of the tent. On the first day, you know, the Public Prosecutor did not appear, but on the next day it was announced in Court that Mr. Ferguson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, would conduct the prosecution. Do you remember that?—I saw Mr. Ferguson conducting the prosecution.

Was it not on the second day?—I cannot say.

Did you not tell the magistrate in your examination-in-chief that the first prisoner, Manockjee Dorabjee, was arrested on the ground and that he was not actually in the building?—I did.

And again, in the middle of your examination, you say—"I, the Commissioner, Mr. Brown, and others went into the compound, and I pointed out to the Commissioner prisoners Nos. 1, 3, 6, and 7." Did you tell the magistrate that?—I made a mistake.

But did you tell him that? Answer my question, Sir?—At first I did, but I made a mistake, which I afterwards corrected.

Then in your cross-examination by Mr. Starling, towards the end, you said—"I did not arrest prisoner No. 1; I don't know who arrested him. I saw him in the building." Did you say that?—I did.

Is there anything else you said of which you were not sure? I shall be happy to find it out for you?—I say I arrested him on the ground where the riot took place.

Mr. Justice Green—Where does he say he saw him? In the compound?

Mr. Anstey—In his examination-in-chief he says "I pointed him out in the building."

Mr. Justice Green—That is not in the compound.

Mr. Anstey—But the building is in the compound.

Mr. Justice Green—But he afterwards corrects himself.

Mr. Anstey—Only as to the building. (To the witness.) Well, you first said one thing, and then that you made a mistake. Considering your feverish state and the number of blunders you have made—these errors excepted—are you sure of your accuracy in other respects?—I am quite certain.

Do you mean to say that you did not see Manockjee Dorabjee, the first prisoner, with a number of workmen on the ground where there was any noise at all?—I did not.

But he was not alone when you first saw him?—No, he was there with two or three hundred of the mob.

That is not the first time you saw him. You first saw him at 9 o'clock. He did not come alone before the riot took place. Is it correct or incorrect?—It is incorrect. I did not see him before the riot took place.

But it is down in your deposition with your signature to it?—I never said so at the Girgaum Police Court. It was never read over to me as it is put down there.

But there is your signature to it?—It may be. I signed two depositions. The first that I signed was in the magistrate's court, and the second was signed privately in the clerk's office without reading it over.

What reason did the clerk give you for asking you to sign the second deposition? Were you not sworn to it?—No.

For what reason were you asked to sign it?—To be transferred to the High Court.

Was the first deposition torn up?—No.

Where is it?—In the Girgaum Police Court.

So that the copy of the depositions sent up here and furnished to the prisoners' counsel is incorrect? It is a serious charge.—The copy sent up is altogether false. Several things are false as given in this deposition. The correct one is at the Girgaum Police Court.

You know you are bringing a very severe charge against both the magistrate and the clerk?—The deposition is false.

At what hour did you see the Seedees under arrest?—Early in the morning. I cannot say exactly when. I saw them in Mr. Brown's bungalow. I saw them there before I went to the compound, and when I returned I saw a great many more. I saw them removed from Mr. Brown's bungalow. I did not take them or accompany them. I saw them removed about four o'clock in the afternoon.

And I believe they were all discharged—no handcuffs put upon them—and nothing ever said to them?—I believe so. These people were arrested when they were making their way towards the Towers of Silence.

You have several times used the word "affray." Do you know what it means?—(No answer.)

Then you know what a fight is. It takes two persons to make a fight, does it not?—Yes.

And did it not occur to you that the Seedees might possibly be going up to fight the Parsees—not to help them?—That did not strike me.

Did it not strike you that these Seedees were going to break into the compound the same as you did?—No. And I do not know of what religion Seedees are; nor do I know the religion of Purdasees. I saw no Purdasees discharged upon the ground except during the riot.

Except what?—Except after the riot. When the prisoners were arranged upon the ground I saw two men discharged by the police.

His Lordship—Were they Seedees or Purdasees?—They were Iranee Parsees.

Cross-examination resumed—Where were these four Seedees arrested?—I believe they were arrested upon the ground. I did not see them arrested.

Had you any difficulty whatever in arresting those whom you had a mind to arrest?—I had not after the Commissioner came.

You personally did not attempt any arrest?—Until the Commissioner came I did not.

Did you see any policeman or constable resisted in any attempt to arrest?—I did not.

In the morning, when you first went up, you took a quantity of handcuffs, did you not?—I did.

By Brown's direction?—Yes.

Who said to you, "We shall want these, boys, by and bye," or something to that effect?—He said we might require them. This was about eight o'clock in the morning.

Did he tell you for whom he thought he would require these handcuffs?—He mentioned no one in particular.

He did not say either Parsees or Seedees?—He did not. There were eight pairs of handcuffs. These were all I had in my possession.

Later in the day reinforcements were sent for. Do you know whether instructions were sent to bring up more handcuffs?—I believe so.

And they were brought?—I believe so; but I cannot remember.

And when you saw the people arrested in the building and in the compound, you saw the same handcuffs clapped upon them?—After they came out of the building into the compound.

How many were handcuffed upon that occasion?—I cannot say. Not every one.

There was no attempt on the part of any one of these parties handcuffed to escape?—I did not observe.

Do you know what would have been the consequence if these men, under these circumstances, had been so unfortunate as to resist and kill any of you? You never heard, did you, of the Staffordshire police constable case, which occurred nine years ago, when a man was killed? It was a case something like this one as to the legality of resisting arrest?—I never heard of it. There was a sufficient number of police on the grounds then for the rioters.

You have stated already that you were at the burning ground when you say upon what you think to be a rising ground a number of Parsees with sticks?—I have made a mistake in saying so. It was at the back I saw them.

Another error, you see! Another blunder that you have committed!—It was from the back of the Towers of Silence that I saw them. I could see them sitting down inside.

Then it was not at all from the municipal burning ground that you say those men with umbrellas that looked like sticks to you?—I saw no umbrellas.

But it was not from the burning ground?—It was from the back part?

Yes or no. Was it from the burning ground?—It was not.

That is what I want. Therefore you have committed a blunder which has been corrected in twenty-four hours.

You say that you came upon the ground for the first time in your life Walkeshwur way, and that the first point you struck upon was the burning ground. Now I want to know what is the ground which you call the back of the Towers of Silence?—It is not the burning ground.

Then what is it?—It is not the burning ground. It is on the opposite side, towards Cumballa.

You are aware, are you, that you have committed the very same blunder that Mr. Brown committed in the Police Court, and have corrected it in the same way?—He too swore that he saw it from the burning ground; and then he went up there one Sunday and saw he was mistaken and veered round to the north side instead of the south. Have you been there this morning?—I have not.

Who told you that you had made a blunder?—No one.

Did you get it by information or through inspiration?—By considering.

Were you with Brown when you say you saw these men?—I was.

Then it is the same occasion that he has sworn to, I suppose? At what o'clock did you see these men?—About a quarter or half-past nine.

How far were you from the compound wall?—About twenty yards

And yet you could see men inside from that distance although the wall was ten feet high?—I cannot say what height it is.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson—I have not seen prisoner No. 3 before the 4th April. Before the 4th April I never saw No. 7, nor 10, nor 22. I cannot say how Dosabhoy Manockjee was dressed, or Dadabhoy Pallonjee. I cannot say how any one of them was dressed. Khusro Hormus was arrested inside the compound. I cannot say whether he was handcuffed. I saw him in the riot. He was not in the little building when I saw him, but he was standing near it. I did not see him near the garden. I did not know there was a garden there. I cannot say what he was doing. I did not see any of the Parsees in the suggree with arms. All the policemen had their staves. I don't think there would be more than three or four sepoys. Mr. Souter's two sowars were armed with swords. Mr Souter was armed with a small cane. I am sure it was not a large stick. When Mr. Brown came back from the Commissioner's, 100 or 200 had escaped from the ground.

Mr. Branson had sneered at the witness for saying Mr. Brown when he (Mr. Branson) had alluded to him as Brown without the prefix.

His Lordship said he thought Mr. Brown was a person entitled to be called Mr. Brown.

Mr. Branson said he acknowledged his mistake.

Witness continued—I will swear there were more than twenty-five persons demolishing the tents when Mr. Brown came. There may have been Hindoos there. I cannot say. I was not acquainted with castes at the time. These 200 people or so left the ground between five and ten minutes after the chawl was pulled down. I observed the prisoners you have alluded to in the riot for about a minute or so. I cannot say whether they were upon the ground when Mr. Brown came. I did not see Darasha Pallonjee on the ground.

Yesterday you said, "I identify as being in the riot so-and-so," and you mentioned this man among them?—I said yesterday that I could not swear to twelve persons but could only swear to eleven, and this was the man whom I was doubtful about. I did not hear that any man had been injured by a fall. The statement you have read from a newspaper to that effect is not correct. I did not identify Sydensha before the magistrate. I did say to the magistrate that the only disturbance I saw was the pulling down of the tent and the chawl. That is true. I was not on the ground all the time. In the north side of the compound wall I saw a door on the opposite side to the Municipal burning ground. It is a small door. I cannot say whether there is a path leading up to it. I was not near this door when I saw into the compound. I was fifty or sixty yards away from it in the direction of Bombay.

Re-examined by Mr. Ferguson—An allusion was made to an apology in which you were concerned. Tell us all about that.—Mr. Gethley came to me and told me he had received an order from the magistrate to go and ascertain a Parsee's name. I went there and had to enter Mr. Gethley's compound. I went to the door of the Parree's house. This man was in the compound. He interfered with me and would not allow me to go to the door. I laid my hand upon him, and for laying his hand upon my baton I kept him until Mr. Brown came and arrested him. Next morning, when before the deputy magistrate, he said he wanted the case withdrawn. He went to the magistrate and the magistrate refused to give him a summons. The case was going on for three weeks Mr. Turner then came to me and asked me to sign an apology, and I did so to save the gentleman's own time (A laugh.)

Were you ever summoned upon this case?—I was not.

What about fifty rupees?—I know nothing whatever about that money.

You have been asked about your removal to Chowpatty on the 4th April, Mr. Longden going to Mazagon. Is it a common practice to shift policemen?—It is common for policemen to move about from one section of the town to another.

You were asked if you had spoken to any man yesterday when the Court rose, and it was said that you had not only spoken to him, but took tiffin with him yesterday. Why did you do that?—Because he was the proper man for me to go to. I was in his charge. He is a constable in no way connected with this case.

As to identifying these twelve persons yesterday, in regard to one of whom you say you were wrong, are the prisoners now in the same dress as they were that day when they were before the magistrate?—No; they are quite different.

Could you see these men as they came upon the ground?—Yes, when they were fairly upon the ground. They then yelled and rushed towards the chawl and the tent, and began to knock it down.

Did they rush towards the chawl in single file? They must have come up the path in single file.—They made the rush as they came up.

When they were at the tent, were they still in Indian file?—No, they had all got into a mass at that time. Before I went into the police I had been in this country for about two years. I was in the Bombay Presidency. I had never been stationed in Bombay before and had no opportunity of inquiring into the different races of people in Bombay.

On this 4th April could you have distinguished a Parsee from a Mahomedan?—I could not.

Have you ever been examined in a sessions case before?—No. I have never given evidence in a case before a magistrate which was likely to go to the sessions.

In the deposition, you have been asked about a certain supposed contradiction. In your deposition you said, "I said that I saw the first prisoner in the building because I misunderstood Mr Ferguson. I brought prisoner No. 1 to the Police Commissioner on the ground. He was then in custody along with others on the ground where the chawl had stood." Is that true?—It is.

You have been asked again, in your cross-examination by Mr. Starling, with reference to the following part of your deposition :—"I first saw the prisoner on the ground where the riot took place. About an hour after I had arrived upon the ground I saw him. This was about nine o'clock, and before the riot had taken place. He was not alone. He was among a mob of about 200 or 500, to the best of my opinion. I did not see him until after the mob had arrived upon the ground."—Except the hour, which should be ten o'clock, that is perfectly true.

When you said in your cross-examination that you were wrong, was your attention drawn to the last two sentences in what I have read to you?—No.

Where did you put the handcuffs when you arrived upon the ground that morning?—In Mr. Duffy's tent. They were left in the tent when I went to the barricade on being called there by a workman. I did not see these handcuffs again.

You have been asked as to what Mr. Souter had in his hand when he arrived on the ground. How did he arrive?—Upon horseback. Besides a small cane he had nothing at all with him.

By His Lordship—Ten minutes after the work of demolition commenced, did the prisoners receive orders from certain persons to retreat?—Yes; this was just before Mr. Brown arrived.

Who gave these orders?—I cannot identify who gave the directions.

By Mr. Ferguson—You were asked whether there is a small door on the opposite side of the compound to the burning door? Are there not several doors there?—Yes.

Mr. John Duffy was then called and sworn. He deposed, examined by Mr. Inverarity—I am master builder and masonry inspector. I have been so for fifteen years. In March last I was engaged by Coorjee Pragjee to superintend some buildings he was about to erect. That was on a piece of ground to the south of the compound of the Towers of Silence. On the 27th March I went upon that piece of ground. This was the first time this year, but I had been on it in 1864 and 1865. A Hindoo surveyor and a Parsee went with me. I there saw Mr. Arthur Peile, Coorjee Pragjee and Jacob Jumal, Mr. Brown, and an assistant of Mr. Brown's whose name I do not know. I pegged off the ground from a plan. I also commenced the erection of a chawl. The materials were timber and split bamboos. On that day Mr. Brown and the policemen were there between two and four hours. When I left in the evening for my house at Parell there were some police on the ground. The chawl was completed by the 29th or 30th. On the 29th it was fit for people to live in until such time as the rains commenced. On the 30th I put up a large double-poled tent and a small tent on the ground. The former was erected for my own habitation. It was furnished. I had a couch, chairs, and a washing stand. On the day the riot took place there were also eating and drinking utensils. I had 30 men on the ground—viz., 20 Purdasees and 10 Pathans. The Purdasees were used as watchmen, and the Pathans were used to pick up stones from the ground. Between the 27th and the 3rd April I saw one policeman on the top of the hill. This was on what is called the public passage along the brow of the hill, and about opposite my tent. From that public passage a footpath leads to Back Bay. Before I went upon the ground there were three small huts. On the morning of the 4th April a chawl, the tents, and three Carwee huts were on the ground. I remember Mr. Brown and Mr. McDermott coming up to that ground. Mr McDermott came into my tent at about half-past nine and sat down. I was just going to have my breakfast. At that time the twenty Pathans were at their work. I don't know what the ten Purdasees were doing; but as they were engaged at night most probably they were asleep.

To His Lordship—These Purdasees were not used for anything during the day.

To Mr Inverarity—I remember a man coming into the tent, and in consequence of what he said Mr. McDermott left the tent. I was then eating my breakfast. I did not go out because I did not think there was any occasion for doing so when the police were there. Another man came into the tent and told me something, and I then went outside the tent, when I saw between 200 and 300 Parsees. When I went out they came rushing down from the top of the hill. I know where the main entrance to the compound of the Towers of Silence is, and it was from that corner I saw them coming. These persons had bamboo and other sticks in their hands. They commenced at first to cut down the tent with knives. They broke down the chawl by knocking it to pieces with picks and crowbars. Before this I had erected a bamboo screen before a small door leading into the Towers of Silence compound. When I came out of the tent this screen was partly pulled down. I saw some persons near it pulling it down. After the screen was pulled down they joined the others who had come from the corner of the hill. I cannot identify any of the prisoners who were engaged in breaking down the screen, because I was not there. I was standing about twenty paces from the tent towards the corner. The sticks I saw when I came down from the top of the hill were similar to those which I now see. The men who came from the small compound of the Towers of Silence had chunam pounders in their hands similar to those which are now shown to me.

Mr. Anstey—Do you make an exhibit of any of these chunam pounders?

Mr. Inverarity—No; he says they were only similar.

Examination continued—I cannot identify any of these chunam pounders. The people who used them came towards the chawl with a shout. I do not know what became of my workmen then. I did not attempt to offer any resistance to these people. My furniture was all smashed by those who destroyed the tent. I had clothes in the tent. I don't know what became of them. The only thing I recovered was a coat, which I took out of a Parsee's hands when he was going to chop it to pieces with a pickaxe.

To His Lordship—He had the pick-axe in the act of striking it when I snatched it from him.

To Mr. Inverarity—I cannot identify that man now. I know the Municipal burning ground to the south of my tent and chawl. A portion of the tent was taken to the Municipal burning ground and burned. I know that fragments of the canvas of the tent and poles were afterwards rescued, and are now on the ground. It was the crown portion of the tent that was destroyed. The chawl was pitched down the hill over the public passage shown on the plan. The value of the chawl that was pulled down was about Rs. 600, and that of the tents between Rs. 300 and Rs. 400; and my furniture and clothes from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100. I can identify some of the prisoners now before the Court who were among those people.

Mr. Duffy then went round the dock and pointed out six Parsees and two Hindoos—viz. prisoners Nos. 25, 24, 35, 33, 1, 2, 50, 48.

Examination continued—I heard No. 1 (Manockjee Dorabjee) tell the people to pull down the chawl and tent and take them off his ground. I did not see No. 2 doing anything, but I saw him amongst the mob, and he appeared to be very excited. He was walking among them. I did not see him put his hands to anything. He was standing close to the tent when first I saw him. This was while the tent was being pulled down. As to No. 24 (Cowasjee Manockjee) I saw him busily engaged in pulling down the chawl. As to Hormusjee Cursetjee (No. 28) I did not see him do anything, but standing alongside of me on the ground. He was about ten paces from the chawl. He was standing among the lot that were being pulled down. This was while it was being pulled down. I had seen him frequently before, but did not know his name. As to Pestonjee Nusserwanjee (No. 35) I saw him on the ground on the day previous to the row and on the day afterwards. He was among those who were cutting down the tent. He was close to it. I had no conversation with him on that day. He spoke to me in English at that time, saying, "See what you have got for ordering me off the ground yesterday." When he said this I had walked down to the tent to try and save some of my things. On the 3rd April I had seen him

INDIAN ITEMS.

We are told that the Government of India has reduced the time allowed to menial servants for proceeding to, or returning from, Simla, from 15 to 10 days for each trip.

The Archdeacon of Calcutta preached, on behalf of the Additional Clergy Society, at Simla, two sermons lately. His earnest and eloquent appeals resulted in the large collection of Rs. 1,317.—*Indian Daily News.*

Earthquake at Ongole.—The Acting Collector of Nellore, on the 12th of last month, reported the occurrence of a slight shock of earthquake at Ongole about A. M. on the morning of the 9th of the month, There had been a fall of 26-10 inches of rain the preceding night.

Herbarium of Indian Plants.—The catalogue of the Herbarium of Indian plants formed by the late Dr. Rotter, which was kept in the Medical College, is to be forwarded to the Government office for transmission to the Secretary of State for India, who is to be informed that its presentation to the Kew Garden is approved of by this Government.—*Madras Times.*

The Government has finally resolved on the abolition of the Female Normal School, Kussowlie. The measure takes effect from the 30th September next. A gratuity of Rs. 4,600 has been granted to the head mistress (Mrs. Vice.) as well as a free passage home for herself and family. The assistant mistress (Miss Parson) has also been awarded a money donation. The abolition of the Female Normal School is a consequence of the new system, by which army schoolmistresses are now sent out from England. The training school at Kussowlie was only useful under the old regime; we now require (and easily obtain from England) a better educated and more highly trained class of schoolmistresses for our European regiments than could be had locally.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

Snakes.—A native correspondent informs us that there are plenty of snakes this year in consequence of the deficiency of rain, according to the native almanac. A residence—probably many—in the northern division is infested with snakelings. A boy while going upstairs close to the *thakoordallan*, came across a little one. He covered it with an umbrella, and on an older person coming and removing the umbrella, the young snake entwined itself around his wrist. Fortunately a pair of pincers were at hand, and were quickly brought into use, and the reptile crushed before any harm was done. A search was made, and upwards of a dozen young snakes have been found and destroyed. They are said to abound in old godowns and places not liable to disturbance by business or traffic.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following extract of a Military Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 109 of the 4th June 1873:—

Para. 1. I forward herewith 50 copies of a Royal Warrant, dated 10th May 1873, regulating the promotion, relative rank, &c., of the Indian Medical Service.

2. This warrant has been issued as a necessary consequence of the publication of the Royal Warrant of 1st March 1873 for the British Medical Service.

3. The rates of pay and allowances drawn in India by officers of the two services respectively are not in any way affected by these warrants. British officers on leave from India will receive the pay laid down in the warrant of 1st March 1873.

4. The change of designation of the several grades will take effect on the publication of the warrant.

With reference to the above order the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that paragraphs 4, 7, 8 and 14 of Clause 22 of Army Circular, 1873, "Royal Warrant, Army Medical Department," regarding rank and designation of officers of the British Medical Service, are applicable to India.

In pursuance of G. G. O. No. 671 of this date the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication for general information of the Royal Warrant dated the 10th May 1873, regulating the promotion, relative rank, &c., of the Indian Medical Service:

VICTORIA R.

Whereas We have been pleased to approve of the re-organization of Our Indian Medical Service, Our will and pleasure is, that Our Warrant of 13th January 1860 be cancelled, and that from and after the date of this warrant, the following rules shall be established for the future promotion and relative rank and allowances of the Medical Officers of Our Indian Military Forces, and that by these rules Our Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, and the Governors in Council of Madras and Bombay respectively, shall be governed.

1. The grades of Medical Officers in Our India Military Forces shall be four in number, *viz.*:—
   1. Surgeon-General.
   2. Deputy Surgeon-General
   3. Surgeon-Major.
   4. Surgeon.

2. A Surgeon shall be promoted to Surgeon-Major on completion of twelve years' service from date of first Commission, subject to his passing such examination as Our Principal Secretary of State for India in Council may require.

3. In cases, however, of emergency, or when the good of the service renders such alteration desirable, it shall be competent for the Secretary of State for India, on the recommendation of Our Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, to shorten the period of service abovementioned, in such manner as he shall deem fit and expedient.

4. All promotion from the rank of Surgeon-Major to that of Deputy Surgeon-General, and from the rank of Deputy Surgeon-General to that of Surgeon-General shall be given by selection for ability and merit; and the grounds of such selection shall be stated to us in writing, and recorded in the office of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

5. With a view to maintain the efficiency of the service, all Medical officers of the rank of Surgeon-Major shall be placed on the retired list when they shall have attained the age of 55 years, and all Surgeons-General and Deputy Surgeons-General when they shall have attained the age of 65 years; but as respects Surgeons-Major, who entered the service prior to the 13th January 1860, this rule shall be relaxed, and an officer who has attained the age of 55 years without having obtained the rank of Deputy Surgeon-General shall be permitted to remain in the service for three years more, on his perfect competency and fitness being certified in such manner as Our Secretary of State for India may direct. In any special case where it would appear to be for the good of Our Service that the Officer should continue in employment, he may be so continued subject in each case to the sanction of Our Secretary of State for India in Council.

6. The relative rank of the Medical Officers of Our Indian Military Forces shall be as follows:—

Surgeon as a Lieutenant, according to the date of his commission; and after six years' service as Captain, according to the date of the completion of such service.

Surgeon-Major, as Major, according to the date of his commission; and after 20 years' service as Surgeon and Surgeon-Major, as Lieutenant-Colonel, but junior of that rank except for choice of quarters.

Deputy Surgeon-General as Lieutenant-Colonel, according to the date of his commission, and after five years' service as Deputy Surgeon-General, as Colonel, according to the date of the completion of such service.

Surgeon-General as Brigadier-General, according to the date of his commission; if with an army in the field or after 3 years' service as Surgeon-General, as a Major-General from the date of his joining such army in the field, or according to the date of the completion of such service.

7. Such relative rank shall carry with it all precedence and advantages attaching to the rank with which it corresponds [except as regards the presidency of courts-martial, where Our will and pleasure is, that the senior combatant officer be always president], and shall regulate the choice of quarters and the rates of prize money.

8. Medical officers shall be entitled to all the allowances granted to Our Indian Military Forces on account of wounds and injuries received in action as combatant officers holding the same relative ranks.

9. Their families shall in like manner be entitled to all the allowances granted, under existing regulations, to the families of combatant officers holding the same relative ranks.

10. Any medical officer, retiring after a service of 26 years and upwards, may, if recommended for the same by the Government of his Presidency, receive a step of honorary rank, but without any consequent increase of pay.

11. Six of the most meritorious medical officers of the service shall be named Our Honorary Physicians, and six Our Honorary Surgeons.

Given at Our Court at Windsor, this 10th day of May 1873, in the Thirty-sixth Year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,
ARGYLL.

In accordance with paragraph 1 of the Royal Warrant published in the foregoing General Order, Officers of the Indian Medical Service will from this date bear the following designations:—

Inspectors General and Deputy Inspectors General of Hospitals will be styled Surgeons General and Deputy Surgeons General, respectively. All Surgeons will be styled Surgeons Major and all Assistant Surgeons, Surgeons, respectively.

Future appointments and promotions in the Indian Medical Department will be made in accordance with the above designations.

ARRIVAL OF THE SHAH OF PERSIA IN ENGLAND.

("Times'" special correspondents.)

The direct journey of the Shah to England, commencing with his departure from Brussels yesterday morning (June 18) and his progress from that city to the metropolis of the British Empire, was a succession of striking incidents, all of them imposing, and some of them surpassingly grand. Many suggestions had been made as to the manner in which he should be conducted to London; but it may be doubted whether within reasonable limits as to time anything could have been devised which would have proved more completely successful than the actual programme which was so successfully observed. From beginning to end the whole affair was in every way worthy of the Sovereigns of Belgium and England, and of the illustrious Eastern potentate whom those Royal personages designed to honour. Nasser-ed-Din has quitted Belgium with the most pleasing recollections, and, indeed, it would have been wonderful were his feelings in that respect otherwise than they are. From the moment of his arrival in that kingdom up to the time when the King took leave of him, and the Special Embassy from our Queen had commenced its functions, nothing was left undone to make his stay in Belgium agreeable to him; and, though he left Brussels as early as 5 o'clock, the departure was so managed as to be one of not the least splendid events in a day of scenes such as have seldom been equalled in any State pageant.

The Shah was considerably fatigued by what he had already gone through, but he consented to rise at 4 o'clock and start on his journey to England an hour after, when it had been explained to him that the time of the tide at Ostend made such an arrangement necessary if he was to reach Dover on the day appointed. He dined with the King of the Belgians on Tuesday evening, and showed that in the very short period which had elapsed since his visits to St. Petersburg and Berlin, he had made very considerable advance in the adoption of European manners and observances. He led the Queen into the dining-room with quite a princely grace; and on the Papal Nuncio being presented to him he inquired after the health of the Pope, and expressed his regret that it was not in his power to visit Rome. He also mentioned to the Nuncio that for the first time in his life he had that day entered a Christian Church on the occasion of the King conducting him to the Church of St. Gudule. It was half-past 10 when the dinner party separated. At 3 yesterday morning the Palace and its neighbourhood were busy with preparations for the departure. All the carriages in Brussels seemed to have been engaged for the special service of conveying the suite and servants to the railway station. Long before 4 they were rattling through the Square in rapid succession, and precisely at that hour the Carabiniers drew up in front of the Palace gates to do military honours to the Shah when he should set out for the station. At the station itself extensive preparations were being made. All the officials of the railway were there in uniform, and every instant officers of all ranks were arriving to receive the Shah. The station and the platform were adorned as they had been for His Majesty's arrival. The two State waiting-rooms, one on either side of the great hall, were radiant in crimson and gold and green and silver, the hall itself was a flower-garden and the platform was profusely decorated with Persian and Belgian flags, depending from the roof. A long train was in readiness, the state saloon carriages of the King of the Belgians being in the centre. For a distance equal to the entire length of the train infantry were drawn up in line. Major-General Sir H. Rawlinson, Sir Arnold Kemball, Major Byrne, and Captain Grey, the members of the English Mission, Mr. Ronald Thomson (the Secretary of the Persian Embassy in London), and Mr. T. K. Lynch, Consul-General for Persia, all in diplomatice costume, were at the station soon after half-past 4. M. Anspach, the Bourgmestre of Brussels, *en grande tenue*, came soon after; and at a quarter to 5 all was ready for the Shah. At one minute before 5 the bugles announced that His Imperial Majesty and his Royal host had entered the station, and immediately after the Shah, walking at the right hand side of the King, descended the steps leading to the platform. Abdul-Samed Meerza, half-brother of the Shah, followed on the right of the Comte de Flandre. The Shah wore over his uniform a costly jubbeh, or loose robe of figured cashmere lined with fur. The troops along the edge of the platform having presented arms, the Shah walked slowly down the line, and stopping opposite one of them took the soldier's rifle into his hands and closely examined it. When he reached the door of the saloon carriage Sir Henry Rawlinson and the other members of the Special Mission received him and stood at the carriage till the Shah had taken his seat, and the order for starting the train was given by M. Fossiaux, Director-General of Railways. The King and the Comte de Flandre, having shaken hands with the Shah and bid him a final farewell, the train moved out of the station at 10 minutes after 5 o'clock. At some short distance outside, a battery of Artillery was stationed close to the line and fired a royal salute.

Ostend was reached after a pleasant run of two hours and ten minutes. Here again the railway station had been elaborately decorated, a guard of honour was drawn up, and as the Shah descended, the band of the regiment on duty played the Persian National Air. The Bourgmestre of Ostend received the Shah, and the German Minister, who had come down from Brussels, was also on the jetty. Her Majesty's despatch boat Vigilant, 830 tons, Staff Commander Cleveland, on board which Rear-Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock had hoisted his flag, was in waiting with steam up, to convey His Majesty to Dover. Lying at her stern was Her Magesty's despatch boat Lively, 800 tons, Commander E. H. Wilkinson, and astern of the Lively Her Majesty's despatch boat Vivid, 830 tons, Staff Commander Thompson, the two latter steamers being intended for the conveyance of His Majesty's Ministers and suite. Besides the Shah himself, his Grand Vizier and Minister of War, his Highness Hafee Meerza Hussin Khan, and his Excellency Malcom Khan, Persian Minister at the Court of St. James; Mr. Ronald Thomson, First Secretary to the Persian Legation; the members of the Special Mission, and Mr. T. K. Lynch, Consul-General for Persia, were embarked on board the Vigilant. The Shah's half-brother, seven other Persian Princes, two Generals and Aides-de-Camp embarked on board the Lively, and the rest of the Generals and the other members of the Imperial suite were provided with berths in the Vivid. Among the Princes travelling in attendance on the Shah is Jaffer Koolee Khan, his page and first cousin. This is an intelligent-looking boy of about 10 or 12 years old. The Shah is compiling a journal of his journey, which he keeps closely written up; but, in addition he has with him his own special correspondent, in the person of Mahomed Hassan Khan Sanee-ed-Dowlah, editor of the *Official Gazette* of Persia. This gentleman is also one of the Deputy Masters of the Ceremonies, of whom the Shah has two. His Master of the Ceremonies in Chief carries as one of the insignia of his office a baton worth many times its weight in gold. It is of ivory, studded thickly with diamonds, some of which are of large size and exquisite purity. The Shah has with him two doctors. One, M. Tholozan, a Frenchman, is his own private physician, and the other, Dr. Dickson, belongs to the British Legation at Teheran. During the temporary absence of M. Tholozan from Teheran some time ago the Shah was attacked with a dangerous illness, in which Dr. Dickson attended him. When he determined on his journey to Europe he applied to Her Majesty's Government to permit the English doctor to attach himself to his suite, and the permission was accorded by Lord Granville. The Shah is only 43, but he is not in robust health. It has been remarked that he seldom wears the wonderful sigrette of diamonds on his kulah, or cap. The reason is that anything heavy on his head gives him headache. The custom of his nation forbids him to have his head uncovered, but it is not often that his head-dress is heavier than a cloth kulah. In his own country he seldom wore gloves, but since he came to Europe he has taken to white gloves.

The Admiral in command of the convoy wished to leave Ostend as near 8 o'clock as possible, and notwithstanding that, in addition to the delay occasioned by stowing away the baggage, some little time was spent in recovering a trunk which a porter had let fall into the water while he was carrying it on board the Vigilant, this steamer got under way at five minutes before 8, Belgian time. The Vivid followed at 8, and at five minutes past the hour the Lively was steaming out. There was a crowd of spectators along the jetty and on the Digue; and as the three steamers rounded the jetty a parting greeting was given by Belgium in the shape of a salute of 21 guns from a battery at the end of the pier. Out in the Channel a series of sights for which the Shah was quite unprepared was at this moment in a state of forward preparation. The three boats had not steamed a mile out of the harbour of Ostend, when they got into the position the Admiral had intended. The Vigilant is not a very fast boat, but the Lively is, perhaps, the very fastest, but one in the Navy, and the Vivid is not much less rapid in her movements than the Lively; but the order determined upon was that the Vigilant should be first, with the red standard of Persia at the main mast and the Admiral at the fore; the Lively, with the white flag of Persia at the main mast and the St. George ensign at the fore; the Vivid with flags hoisted in similar style to those of the Lively. In this order the three steamers proceeded for about five miles, on a sea smooth as glass, and with a beautiful and clear atmosphere. There was rather less than two cables' lengths between each of the vessels, and it was charming to see how regularly and with what ease each followed in the other's track. The captains knew that the Devastation, the Audacious, and the Vanguard were awaiting to convoy them; but those great men-of-war were out in a depth of 30 feet of water, and could not be seen from the shore. At five miles from the shore two of them became visible, the Audacious on the port and the Vanguard on the starboard side. They appeared to be steaming down towards the Vigilant, and each turning a broadside in the direction of the Shah's vessel at a distance of about a mile. Scarcely had they taken up this position when they fired a salute with their enormous guns, which must have sounded like peals of violent thunder even at the distance of many a mile. The effect of the fire and smoke from the guns, and the astounding uproar they made over that smooth sea and in the still atmosphere of yesterday forenoon, were stupendous. This was the first time the Shah had heard English guns and seen English fighting ships, and he stood regarding the Audacious and the Vanguard closely, until the Devastation, which from her construction is not so easily seen at a distance as an ordinary iron-plated ship of not one-tenth her strength, made her appearance, as if coming down on the Despatch Boats. Then, turning round with as much apparent ease as a river steamer, she stood out right ahead of the three steamers and the two men-of-war which had fired their broadsides, and so fell into place as leader of the convoy. While this was being done by the Devastation, the Audacious closed in more on the port and the Vanguard on the starboard of the Vigilant, and as the latter came close to those ships, the Blue Jackets on board of them manned the yards, and sent forth a cheer the like of which the Shah could never have heard before. They repeated this cheering over and over till the Vigilant had passed between them. The Marines were drawn up across the deck from the companion ladders, and the whole of this movement was accomplished so instantaneously and in such perfect order that, if the Shah had seen nothing more on the sea, he would have been indeed astonished. But this movement was only the commencement of a series, lasting over the entire voyage, and each succeeding one better than the former, until the naval operations of the day culminated in the magnificent evolutions of the whole of the Channel Squadron. Scarcely had the Vigilant passed the Audacious and the Vanguard, when the two latter steamed round into positions equally distant from her, the Devastation still leading, and the three Despatch Boats maintaining the order already described. After steaming on for a short time in this way the Audacious and the Vanguard alternately fell back a little or advanced a few ships' lengths, so that the Shah had an excellent opportunity of witnessing their steaming qualities. A team of horses could not have been kept better in hand than was the whole flotilla on its way to Dover. The atmosphere was so clear and the distances were so limited, that anything like irregularity would easily have been detected; but there was none. What the Devastation may be in a rough sea, yesterday's experience could not enable one to say; but all the naval men who witnessed her performance then, admitted that she was moved about with a facility which one could scarcely have thought possible in the case of so huge a monster. Shortly before 11 she slackened her speed, and taking up a position very close to the Vigilant, on the starboard side, fired two rounds from her immense guns. The roar was exceedingly grand, and for some moments after the Woolwich Infants were discharged volumes of smoke, high and thick, floated far over the sea on the windward side of the Devastation. All through the forenoon Sir Leopold M'Clintock was signalling; and more than once it was necessary to slacken speed in order to keep the Despatch Boats from reaching Dover before the time they were expected. But no one felt the day pass heavily, so beautiful were the movements in which the Admiral was exercising his ships.

It was 20 minutes past 1 o'clock—the coast of England not being yet visible, even through the glasses, there being a warm haze in towards the shore—when the Channel Squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral Hornby, made its appearance in two lines, one on the weather and the other on the lee line. As seen on what the slight fog made a close horizon, the Squadron presented the appearance of a graceful crescent, with an opening at the highest point. On the weather-line, and nearest the head of the crescent, was the enormous Agincourt, with the Admiral's flag flying at her masthead, the Northumberland, the Hector, and the Hercules; on the lee line, the Sultan, the Achilles, the Monarch, and the Black Prince. Almost at the very instant they became visible to those on board the steamers conveying the Shah and his party, they thundered forth with majestic precision the salute of 21 guns which they had been ordered to fire. This was the commencement of a sea spectacle the like of which has rarely been witnessed off our shores, if, indeed, it has ever been equalled. It would be difficult to imagine anything to surpass it even in an elaborately organized naval review. A salute of 21 guns from the mouths of such guns as those armour-clads carry is something that cannot be very well suggested. There is a grandeur in the sound of their thunder which defies description; but yesterday there was a combination of circumstances which made the salute of the Channel Squadron, the cheering of their crews, and their own movements in coming out and forming round the Vigilant, a scene such as it would not be easy for any other country to present at sea. The smoke, which moved in masses like dense clouds, had no sooner cleared away than a whole fleet of excursion steamers was observed behind the Channel Squadron. The vessels were covered with sightseers intent on witnessing the entry of the Shah. Steering to the port side of the Audacious, they steamed round by her stern, and still keeping a circuitous course passed astern of the Vivid, and so round by the Vanguard, and on towards the shore again by the lee line of the Channel Squadron, while Admiral Hornby's men-of-war, standing out towards the sea, bore down on the port and starboard sides till they formed a line of ironclads on either side of the Shah's steamer and the two despatch boats which followed the Vigilant. While this movement was being carried out—and it was an operation of only a very few moments—the Devastation and the Audacious joined the squadron on the weather, and the Vanguard on the lee line; and the crews of every ship in the squadron manned the yards, the Marines at the same time forming in double lines across the gangways. The ironclads advanced toward the shore at increased speed, so that when everything was ready for the cheering, the Vigilant had to pass each of them in keeping her course between their lines.

At this moment Dover Castle, illuminated by a brilliant sun, and the chalk cliffs of the coast of Kent came grandly into view, and at the same instant when the Shah first set his eyes on the shores of England the sailors who manned the rigging from deck to topmast set up such cheers as English sailors only can raise. As each ship was passed the blue jackets of that ship gave round after round, until the cheering was taken up by the men in the rigging of the next, and so on, until the Vigilant had got nearer to the harbour of Dover than it would have been safe for the squadron to accompany her. From Ostend to Dover, therefore, during the voyage of His Majesty there was a continuous naval review, always interesting and impressive, but terminating in a display of strength and skill and discipline of which the country may well feel proud. The Shah watched it with observant attention, and constantly made notes in his journal of the various movements in which the ships and the sailors were engaged. The Channel Fleet, having re-formed in their original order, the Vigilant, at diminished speed, approached the harbour. At a distance of fully half a mile the lines of soldiers, the crowds of well-dressed people along the pier, the gay bunting of the various yachts and the myriads of fully-freighted row-boats were distinctly visible. As the Despatch Boats came nearer, cheers were heard from the assembled crowds; but scarcely had the car caught those greetings when they were drowned by the batteries which saluted the Vigilant as she rounded the pier and made for the landing-place, where the two Royal Princes were in waiting.

(To be Continued.)

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WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON,
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and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms.
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Trial Shipments are suggested.

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The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 29th September 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

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ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
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DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.
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Bills at 6 Months' Sight ..... 1s. 10 15/16d.
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Bombay, 3rd July 1873.

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PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

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THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

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Among these preparations we may especially mention—

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It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anæmia; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

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